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## Mr. Sinclair Lewis as a Polemicist

By Sinclair Lewis, Harco

R. SINCLAIR LEWIS'S present

novel, "Babbitt" is in the difficult position of a successor to his re position of a successor to his remarkably popular "Main Street," and has to face an audience largely prepared to believe that authors never repeat their triumphs. Nothing delights more the sensation fed American public after raising up a new celebrity to the stars than to reduce him to the ranks. Both Mr. Hutchinger and Mr. Lewis face this human prejuson and Mr. Lewis face this human preju-dice of democracies with their season's offerings. Mr. Sinclair Lewis at least, with his keen understanding of popular pro of thinking, has not sought to evade the issue. "Babbitt" is a distinct challenge alike to the friends and the critics of his famous nevel. famous novel. Quaintly the Intention is too apparent, but it has the merit of audacity, imagination and that vital confidence in oneself which protects a certain author even against his friends.

It has become popular in certain caustle circles to say the success of "Main Street" was made by those who could never finish it, and in this criticism there must be some pertinacity, for it has not only be-come current here but returns to us from English sources. It is a criticism which Mr. Lowis, if he adheres to his present literary methods, will have to face con-tinuously. Others have said that the popu-larity of the book lay in its extremely felicitous title and have asserted that once the proposition stated the rest was immaterial. All these criticisms can urged against the city method of Lewis in the present book without, how-ever, detracting from the significance of Mr. Lewis in present day fiction.

You may discuss whether Mr. Lewis is true novelist or not, whether he is a sociologist rather than an artist, whether his depiction of "Main Street," and the larger macadamized Main Street of "Babbitt," is true to life or, a distortion; the fact will remain that Mr. Lewis is revolutionizingly significant. In his later development, added to his realistic genius for detailed observation, trenchant phrase and felicitous description (part of the bag-gage of an artist, surely), he may develop a vision for seeing from the bottom up, as well as from the top down, and a more sympathetic perception of the humble qualities of romance; which is, simply stated, that the lights and shadows of life are relative and that the compensations of love, ambition, sacrifice and hope are just as active, precious and real under the cloak of vulgarity as where refinement, opportunity and education fashion a society. The secret of the success of Dickens was not in the pencil of the caricaturist but in his power to draw out of the masses charac-ters that were often lovable and always sympathetically understandable,

Yet, if Mr. Lewis does remain in his present literary method, he will at least have profoundly affected not only the coming generation of novelists but, a more notable achievement, have educated the great reading public to a willingness toward self examination, a receptive mood, which induces a genuine literature. Many novel of fearless insight into American a novel of fearness insight into American life will succeed because Mr. Lewis has shocked his public with the brusqueries of "Main Street" and "Babbitt." When we remember the treacle hungry public of only ten years ago and its sacrosanct tenets of smug respectability that were the despair of the writer, I, for one, acknowledge gratefully my debt to the riotous au-dacity of Mr. Lewis.

II.

Considered as a novel "Babbitt" is ex-tremely vulnerable. But first consider it not as a work of fiction but as an arraign-ment of a society, which Mr. Lewis cer-tainly has in mind and possibly holds of major importance. For after all the novel is valuable as a literary form, chiefly

A Review by OWEN JOHNSON.

cause it may be said to have no canonized form and is plastic material that each arriving literary architect can mold to his own requirements, undaunted by traditions. Wells's "Marriage," to cite but one case, is distinctly a tract. Promptly then "Babbitt" should be considered as a polemic.

Sinclair Lewis.

having accomplished the notable feat of forcing a smug America to consider its superficial vanities and ingrained narrowness in a novel that was so significant of all American life that the

TABLE

university; prospering at forty; married to a woman who became his wife as a sort of sentimental accident; living a home life of unrelieved vulgarity; vulgarian himself, and the friend of business types

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The World of Letters as Others 

vulgar, covetous, explosive, ostentatious and cheaply imitation of standards they merely covet. But Babbitt, though evidently drawn to represent that tyrant of democracy, the average citizen his point of view, his methods of self-deception self-glorification and self-sufficiency is, after all, only a convenient window through which to spy out the real hero of the book, which is the city of Zenith itself.

Mr. Sinclair Lewis proceeds to arraign the city of Zenith (supply whatever name occurs to you) with an accumulating ar-ray of detailed criticism worthy of a Pinkerton agency and in a manner that suggests the opening of a new era of liter-ary muckraking. He arraigns it trenchantly, imaginatively, vindictively, without compromise or palliation. Business is its god and the booster its prophet. Its successful business mee traffic with their cessful business men traffic with their consciences in open or covert alliance with the forces of political evil that lurk in the shadows. When a socialist upheaval threatens to reform the city the forces of good government (i. e., the forces of cant and of hypocrisy) marshal to save the city for themselves under the tutelage of a corrupt and corrupting boss. The church as an institution is depicted in the Christian Presbyterian Church, intent on swelling the membership of its Sunday school by the membership of its Sunday school by booster methods inspired by a pastor, Dr. Drew, a hustling archbooster, keen for every scrap of publicity that can add to his self-advertisement; shutting his eyes in willing self-deception to the character in willing self-deception to the character of his associates; voicing the spiritual indignation of a business community against the moral parasites and leeches that threaten society in the guise of progressives or radicals. Politics as an institution is the usual corrupt alliance between Orfutt, the boss, and profitting business interests; open in this case—insidious in the stultifying use of the red flag of radicalism to keep the average citizen within icalism to keep the average citizen within a sheeplike discipline. Finance and so-ciety (the higher society) as institutions

ciety (the higher society) as institutions are arranged in the persons of hypocrites, crooks and snobs. Religious revivals are caricatured in the person of Mike Munday, where vulgarity is heaped on blasphemy.

Attempts at culture are arraigned in the person of one Chum Fink, a thinly velled caricature, who supplies a daily column of verse printed in prose and goes into ecstacies over the literary brilliance of certain advertising bunk. Attempts at Bohemianism are arraigned, home life, wives, children, the higher culture, boosters' conventions, interior decoration, outward disventions, interior decoration, outward dis-play, social aspirations—all are thrown to-gether in a mad, whirling, three ringed, great American circus, without fear or favor. Whatever else may be said of Mr. Lewis, cowardice and compromise play no

This process of arraignment never ceases to pile up, overwhelming the story, dwarfing the character, preempting the atten-tion. In this onslaught, which Dean Swift himself never exceeded in ferocity, Mr. Lewis has written descriptions that are a literary delight, mordant, inspired, felicitous and aften illuminated with passages of genuine poetry. To my mind it is a performance exceeding anything he accomplished in 'Main Street." The trouble with this arraignment of a society is that it is all separately true and collectively false. No one can deny that it is true of the life he depicts and characteristically true, that many (let us even admit the majority) of its citizens are sunk in the middle ages of mental, moral and esthetic hypecrisy; that many of its financiers are crooks; its religious leaders blatant, mar-row minded, self seeking; pulpit thumpers; that, too, many homes are clothed in vul-garity, rent with bickerings, husband and wife yoked together in a hateful alliance

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